



Ursinus College
Digital Commons @ Ursinus College

Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898

The Historical Society of Trappe, Collegeville,
Perkiomen Valley

2-15-1877

Providence Independent, V. 2, No. 36, Thursday, February 15, 1877

Providence Independent

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/providence>

 Part of the [American Politics Commons](#), [Cultural History Commons](#), [Social History Commons](#),
and the [United States History Commons](#)

Click here to let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Independent, Providence, "Providence Independent, V. 2, No. 36, Thursday, February 15, 1877" (1877). *Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898*. 34.
<https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/providence/34>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the The Historical Society of Trappe, Collegeville, Perkiomen Valley at Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Providence Independent Newspaper, 1875-1898 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. For more information, please contact aprock@ursinus.edu.

At the Gate.

You kissed me at the gate last night,
And mother heard the "snack,"
She says its naughty to do so,
So please to take it back.

I cannot see what harm there is
In such a thing, can you?
But mother seems so very wroth
Please take it back, now do!

It seems to me quite natural
For lips to meet that way,
But mother says it very wrong,
So take it back, I pray.

And come to think of it, I'm sure
That several times 'twas done,
So now to make it right, be sure
To take back every one.

I would not have you think it's me,
I do not care a mite,
But mother's so particular,
Please take them back to-night.

MARGUERITE.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

About ten years ago, just after graduation at the Bellevue Medical college and hospital of New York city, through the influence of important political friends I got an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States navy. My vessel was the North Star, connected with the North Pacific squadron, and was stationed then at Acapulco, the most prominent seaport on the west coast of Mexico.

Hard study had somewhat impaired my health, but as the disorder was not constitutional, it was quite likely that some travel and sea voyaging would entirely restore my health.

No matter if a person is poor in purse, if he has a good education, and knows well what he does know, and can use the knowledge, with good morals and sound health, he need not fear his abilities will not be recognized, sooner or later (generally later), and patience will have a sure reward.

I got leave to spend a month in reaching my vessel. Therefore I leisurely journeyed from Washington through the Southern States to New Orleans. I took steamer for Havana and Vera Cruz. From there I had to go across the country to the city of Mexico, and thence to Acapulco. I wished to see as much of the country as possible, so took passage in a carriage known as diligence. He soon found it was not as diligent as could be wished. Our road led across the mountains and plains, following nearly the same track as was pursued by the American army in our war with that country just thirty years ago.

Our party was composed of Senor Juan Alka, a rich merchant of the capital, the Senora and Senorita Alka, all of whom had been to Havana on a trip of pleasure and profit; Mons. Julius Perchawal, a portrait painter going to execute a commission from some rich alcaid of the interior, who wished to have his wife painted for once by some other hand than her maid's; myself, besides one, and—how shall I describe her?—she, the most beautiful woman I have ever seen, and I've been around the world twice, and I've known its seven capital cities, beginning with Paris and ending with Chicago. She was a creole, and gave her name as Marguerite.

Our poor artist fell dead in love with her at first sight, and she slightly encouraged him, too, and that with a woman's tact. Even Don Alka's surly, peevish manner was softened by her presence. The ladies in his train regarded her with that covert suspicion ever shown by one lovely woman of another.

As for myself, I stole furtive glances at her, but really felt no other sentiment than I would in seeing a perfect statue, a peerless painting, an Illinois sunset, or Seneca lake some moonlight summer night. I afterward learned that this "one fair woman" was born in Louisiana and educated in Paris. She seemed to be well informed on any interesting subject, and in her low, sweet tones discoursed volubly in either French, Spanish or English. We were already a very merry party as our dirty "greaser" driver cracked his long, cruel whip over his half fed mules, and we rolled away from our inn, La Guava, opposite the plaza, or public square.

Our unescorted young lady seemed to be well acquainted with the road. She pointed out many places as having some peculiar interest. But the most frequent spots of importance were the little stone crosses stuck up by the roadside, which told where unlucky travelers had been robbed and murdered by brigands. These memorials presented themselves with too startling frequency. I don't doubt that each of us had grave fears of these gentry, but every one seemed to be too brave, or, rather, too courteous, to mention them. However, our lovely entertainer first mentioned the subject. Her treating it in a very flip-

pant manner soon placed the whole of us in the very best of spirits, and we laughed lightly about what might be a bloody scene for us also. Our "rare, pale Marguerite" turned her large and lustrous black eyes full upon each of us, and we were separately questioned as to what we would do if attacked by the bloodthirsty robbers. All of us proposed some plan.

Our painter gallantly said he would defend her; he had a brace of pistols; and could use them with deadly effect. The merchant said he was unarmed; he thought non-resistance was best. He had but little money with him any way; he never traveled with more than was necessary for expenses—a very good plan indeed. The ladies, of course, were non-combative.

I believe I said something about that we three men ought to jump out of our carriage, catch the villains by the napes of their necks, drag them to some horse pond, and half drown them, and keep on ducking them till they severally solemnly promised to behave themselves afterward; neither to cut off more noses or ears, and sending these pleasant reminders to the victims' friends, thereby stating that a ransom would be very acceptable. I coolly speculated about whether the normal size of the organs themselves were fixed as indications of the amount of hush money demanded. In answer as to whether I was provided with weapons, I said I was not, unless it was so considered in regard to a small pocket-case of medicines with me; my chief reliance would be on two or three plumbum pills in capsules of *oleine*. (I knew they would not understand the terms), but I presumed if they would only stand still till I could bleed them, or give an active emetic, a favorable prognosis might be made of their cases. My little audience laughed loud and long at this sally, which was just what I wanted, for we were just ascending a long, steep hill. The sun was almost down in the west. The dense forest all around us made the spot very dark, gloomy and forbidding.

Our beautiful creole had been passing around a package of bon-bons. I had the last one of the confections. Just after I had taken it, she raised her lovely hand to the open window and let the empty white paper slip from her taper fingers. She then took her filmy lace handkerchief, which I have no doubt was worth ten times its weight in gold, and passed it over her sweet mouth, whose red lips were always smiling and revealing her pretty white teeth. She then wiped her fingers; after that she entwined it around her left hand, with which she carelessly tapped upon the dusty window sill. Unluckily, while thus thoughtlessly twirling her handkerchief, it fell outside, a rude gust of wind caught it, and away it fluttered to the wayside.

Mons. Julius, who, of course, could not have taken his eyes away from her, frantically sprang to his feet, thereby bumping his head on the low roof, which made all laugh heartily. The devoted painter bawled loudly to the coachman to stop.

But his command and entreaty was needless. The driver, having thrown down his mules' guiding lines, hefted up his hands, but did not seem to be scared, being used to it. The mules were already unhitched.

A fierce looking bandit was at either window of the coach. They opened the door, and the palaver, politely requested us to get out, to yield up all our valuables and make no fuss, enforcing their civil demands by the gentle persuasion of cocked revolvers.

Our merchant and his family had "been there" before, and, "knowing the ropes," they were good naturedly complying. Monsieur Julius was terribly frightened, and seemed to be awaking from some horrible dream. He sat there, staring at his adored one, and she was laughing as hard as she could at his plight, and coolly drew a jeweled pistol, and smiling the old sweet smile, she softly ordered him to give up his purse, and not to use his weapons.

In two short hours he had made her an idol, and now this revelation was sarcastic. Some pagans worship the crocodile; their god delights to devour them, which is literally self-immolation for them. The beautiful serpent turned for a moment to me and said, in her most winning tones: "Why, doctor, how dila-tory you are when called to see your patients!"

I replied: "Be patient, please! Well, here's a prescription, a full dose, too."

And now, by a sleight of hand which I had often practised, I jerked a little morocco case from an inside coat pocket, sprung it open, grabbed the two loaded revolvers, one in each hand, and discharged them again and again. It was all done so quickly that our assailants were stretched out upon the earth.

Marguerite turned on me like a tigress bereft of her cubs. I would not harm a woman, but deftly struck her

weapon from her hand. In her grief she forgot everything; she sprang from the coach, bounded to the body of the best dressed of the brigands, and threw herself upon the loved clay, tenderly crying in passionate Spanish: "Caro! Caro!"

Doubtless he was her paramour. I was sorry for her, but could not help her grief. So I jumped out, seeing some well caparisoned horses in the adjacent chapparal. Our party of five were soon provided with steeds, and as we started I bowed very profoundly to her queenship, and merrily cried: "He laughs best who laughs last!"

We made our escape to the next station, where we got another carriage, and continued on our way rejoicing, all, finally, arriving at our respective destinations.

How the Rich Suffer in Hard Times.

"Your newspapers make a great fuss," said one of the wealthiest men in New York to a *World* reporter, "about the sufferings of the poor man during these hard times, but I don't see that any of them notice particularly the diabolical distress of the rich man."

The reporter wasn't aware that the rich man suffered at all.

"That," said he of the wealth, "is because you don't know anything about it. Why, sir, I undergo more actual, absolute torture in an hour than any poor wretch in this city. If I hadn't a cent in the world, I'd have some sympathy, some rest, some assistance. As it is, I'm hounded to death. I'm despised, beset, annoyed, condemned, backbitten, waylaid. The papers write editorials about me. If I go to church I am told that a camel can get through the eye of a needle slicker than I can get into heaven. If I don't dress my family in an extravagant manner I hear that I am an old skinkif—if I do, I am told that all I think of my money is to make a vulgar show with it. I suppose I worked as hard as any man for more than two-thirds of my life to accumulate a fortune, but I believe most people think I ought to give it away and commence over again. In a winter like this you've no idea of the hardships of the rich. If I help all the people who apply to me, I might as well go to the poorhouse, and yet all of them expect it, and most of them, I dare say, are worthy. It's out of the question. So they curse me, I suppose. All the benevolent societies, charities, public institutions and church organizations have their agents out. I am waited upon by committees, runners, clergymen and secretaries. They send me half a bushel of letters a day. They drop upon me in the most unexpected places. They get into my private office. They wait in my library before I am up. They sit on my front steps. They follow me into the horse cars. What is a man to do? If I let them have their way my name will be paraded as if I wanted to advertise my charities. If I don't the press will want to know what I have done for New York. The other day a reporter came to see me about my will. He said the public would like to be informed as to the proposed disposition of my property at my decease. I suppose if I were to get a cold in my head there'd be a brigade of them quartered under my windows. I begin to feel that a rich man is a disgrace to the community—that somehow I have committed a crime. I don't like to look a man squarely in the face for fear his hatred of me will show itself or he will stop and ask me to lend him a thousand dollars to get his starving family some food to eat. I tell you, sir, this winter is awful hard on the rich man. He doesn't even eat his dinner in peace. How can he when there are 40,000 who are dinnerless? His money gets to be a reproach to him, and he feels as if he'd like to give the whole of it away in one lump and try the luxury of being poor for awhile. But don't say anything about that or I'll have a fresh battalion here to-morrow, and half the idlers in the town will be writing me letters. In fact, I wouldn't say anything about it, if I were you, but it's a fact the rich man suffers in a hard winter a good deal more than the poor man. You take my word for it. And the poor don't pity him a bit."

Officers in a Regiment.

A single regiment of United States infantry lately paraded with eight corporals, fifty sergeants, a commissary sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, color sergeant, hospital steward, ten second lieutenants, ten captains, a quartermaster, an adjutant, three surgeons, one major, one lieutenant colonel and one colonel 172 in all, in command of 100 privates. In the case of another regiment, after deducting the number of non-commissioned officers, there would be left eighty-four private soldiers.

A Painter's Masterpieces.

A part of Dore's London gallery of paintings is here on exhibition in a club room, on the place Vendome, says Mrs. Aikens, in a letter to the *Milwaukee Wisconsin*. There are eighty-two paintings in the collection. Dore is a Frenchman, as is well known, but England would like to claim him on the ground that he has made so many English illustrations. The French are quite indifferent about the matter. They do not like his paintings. He has received the widest and most adverse criticisms. He has also the most enthusiastic admirers. Artists do not deny his great powers of conception, but find fault in the details and coloring. But, as may be said of all great originators, whether in poetry, music or painting, his works are so different and so beyond the ordinary, that the uncultivated observer feels that study in the art is necessary to comprehend the true intent of the artist. At first there seems a great stride between his bold conceptions and the softer details, which with his great genius and his wonderful industry, his admirers assure you, he will quickly overcome.

The critics reply, we not ask about the quantity, but the quality.

But you will feel that artists, even, cannot put down genius with envy, when you see his "*Eglise Espagnole*," in which is painted a stained glass window, behind or through that window you see the light of day. You feel that it is there. The impression which he produces is a test of the true artist. He cannot depend wholly upon his mechanical work. Again, in one of Dore's masterpieces, "*Les Martyrs Chrétiens*," in which the wild beasts have been let loose into the arena of the Coliseum to gorge themselves upon the blood of the dying martyrs, we did not feel the horror of the scene below so much as the beauty of the scene above, where the hosts of heaven were coming down to receive the souls of the saints, led by one transcendent figure, and followed by myriads far back in the distant and shadowy blue of night; the heavens are full of the angelic visitants, and the last faint touches of the brush are still living figures, and the long line fades in the ether to the eye, as the sound fades to the ear of the sweetest, faintest notes of martial music receding over the waters of a lake. To talk of the originality of Dore is a commonplace.

Russian Wives.

A story has been going the round of the French papers which, if it had any truth in it, would show that the atrocity of the Russian, like the charity of some less holy Christians, begins very much at home. The excuse for believing in the tale is to be found in the supposed fact that its truth was proved in a court of justice by the woman who acted as the heroine in it. This simple woman seems to have imagined that she might get protection against a husband whose favorite pastime it was cruelly to torture her. She had been yoked by her playful husband to the shafts of his cart, and driven along for sixteen versts, in double harness with the horse, under the furious blows of a heavy whip. Having survived this ordeal, she was brought home again, her head was shaved, and after she had been smeared all over with tar she was rolled in feathers and then turned out of the house. In this plight she resorted to the person whom she fondly imagined to be most benevolent, or at any rate the least savage, in the village. She went to the priest, instead of obtaining any shelter or relief was rudely struck by the pious man, who called the husband and advised him to administer fresh chastigation. It would have been well for the woman if she had taken the broad hint afforded her by this reception at the pope's residence, and had returned home to suffer in silence the torment to which she was fated. But she was ignorant of Russian law, and she could not persuade herself that she was utterly without remedy in such a case as this. So she went to law, and brought before the court both the husband and the pope. Here the procureur general at once declined to enter into any argument on the subject of the husband, explaining that the whole matter was one of merely private family interest, and that husband and wife could always come to an understanding among themselves without the interference of the law. The priest's case was a little more difficult. But the worthy man represented that facts of this sort "occur often and inevitably among the lower orders" in Russia, whereupon the court without further discussion acquitted both the accused persons.

A Rhode Island man has written a lecture entitled "Whom Shall I Marry?" It is a fine work, but so far as we are able to see, holds to the old opinion that after all there is nothing better than a woman for a man to marry.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Informal Questions and Answers.

What makes the best gate post for farm purposes—a single long stone?

Yes; but a good stick of hard wood, set not less than five feet in the ground, and filled around at least for three feet below the surface with small stones, so that the frost can have no effect on it, is good enough; the most important point being to have it set deeply and protected against the action of the frost, as recommended.

Where should the fastening of a farm gate be placed to prevent the gate from rocking in heavy winds?

The fastening, whether it be a hook, latch, bolt or a pin, should be about half way between the top and the bottom, so that the force of direct winds will have an equal bearing above and below.

What exposure is best for a barn?

A barn should be placed so as to have a yard on the warmest and sunniest side of it. Ordinarily the coldest winds blow from the north and northwest, while the warmth of the moving sun in winter falls best into nooks whose lookout is toward the southeast; therefore a southeast exposure is usually the best.

Define the term subsoiling.

By subsoiling is meant any process which loosens the subsoil without bringing it to the surface. In spade work this is accomplished by throwing the top spit forward and loosening without removing the next spit below. In plowing, the loosening effect is produced by following in the furrow of the surface plow with a subsoil plow, which passes like a wedge or like a mole through the subsoil, allowing it to fall back in a loosened condition into its original place.

The Grades of Corn.

The following schedule of grades of corn has been adopted by the Produce Exchange of New York city: White corn shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned; an occasional straw colored grain shall not deprive it of this grade.

No. 2 white corn shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned, but in berry and color may be slightly inferior to No. 1 "white corn."

Yellow corn shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned; an occasional white or red grain shall not deprive it of this grade.

No. 1 mixed corn shall be of choice quality, sound, dry and reasonably clean.

No. 2 mixed corn shall be sound, dry and reasonably clean.

Low mixed corn shall be sound, dry, reasonably clean, but in color unsuitable to grade "mixed corn."

Steamer corn shall include corn of the above named grades in quality; in condition it may be slightly soft or damp, but must be cool.

NOTE.—The steamer grades are "steamer white," "steamer yellow" and "steamer mixed," there being no grade of "steamer low mixed" corn.

No. 3 mixed corn shall include all soft, damp corn, not damaged, but inferior in quality to that described as "steamer corn."

Lime and Crops.

The bulk of all fertile soils consists of three earths, to wit: silica, alumina and lime. Unmixed with clay, sand, or other organic and inorganic substances, lime consists of the oxide of the metallic element calcium, and as it enters into the composition of all plants, it necessarily occupies a large place in nature's laboratory. Chemistry tells us that it has an affinity for water and carbonic acid; when applied to the land it absorbs water, forming hydrate of lime; this hydrate then absorbs carbonic acid, so that lime, although applied to the land in the caustic state, really exists, shortly after its application, in the form of carbonate, along with a little sulphate and phosphate as previously mentioned. Lime has for a long time been used as a fertilizer; when land previously unworked is brought into cultivation, or when worn out pasture land is broken up, lime is generally applied. It affects chiefly the vegetable matter contained in the soil, promoting its decomposition, and thus rendering it available as plant food.

To Prevent Rot in Timber.

A member of the Farmers' club speaking on this subject gave several of the more effective remedies for dry rot, such as a pure solution of corrosive sublimate in water, in the proportion of one ounce to a gallon, to be used hot. Also, a solution of sulphate of copper, half a pound to a gallon of water, laid on hot; and paraffine oil or the cheapest naphtha oil. But this dry rot should not be allowed; to prevent it nothing is better than a thorough seasoning, with proper ventilation. In fact, the fundamental philosophy of the whole question of timber preservation lies in the co-operation of the juices and moisture; in a word, seasoning, after which it is only necessary to protect the wood from moisture from without.

A Terrible Story.

An investigation was held in New city on the death of infant children, so common there. Among the witnesses was one, an old and it is believed reliable nurse, who in her evidence told the following story:

Two years ago I endeavored to have an investigation made, for I believe the child was murdered, and I am now prepared to tell you all about the case. You must know, then, that it was in the summer of 1875, when I was called to attend a Miss —, who is now the wife of Mr. — and resides in — street.

It was on the fifth of July that I went to the house. The young woman and her mother were there, the former was about to be delivered. Well, the child was born, and I was about to take the usual course in such cases, when the girl's mother took me aside and told me to let it bleed to death.

"I will pay you well," said she, "and no one will be the wiser."

I at once refused this offer, but she repeated it. "I will give you fifty dollars to do this," she said; and seeing that I still declined she grew quite excited.

"Kill it!" she cried; "kill it! I will give you anything to kill it."

From her bed the daughter urged me to do as her mother bid me. I was horrified at her proposal and alarmed at the vehemence of the mother. I told her that my business was not to kill but to cure. I was only a midwife and that alone I proposed to be. My duties in that respect were finished and nothing remained for me but to leave the house. Well, I went away, but on the following day I had to call and see how the patient was getting on. A strange woman was sitting in the parlor when I went in, and as I was about to leave the young woman's mother said:

"You can go now. We have some one who will do as she is bid to."

A few days later I learned that the child was gone. I inquired about this and discovered that the strange woman who had taken charge of it was the proprietor of a well known baby farming home. I have to report my patients at the central office, and the next time I went there I told Captain Irving about the case and told him to look after it. I knew that I would lose my pay by so doing, but I felt for the poor little innocent and determined to save its life if I could.

I went to the house and asked after it. I was told that it was there, but was refused admittance to see it. Captain Irving, too, made some inquiries about it, I believe, but he fared no better.

Food for the Sick.

To an invalid, mealtime is the great event of the day; and he is surely to be pitied who has not a kind mother or sister or a dexterous handed wife to prepare for him some of those simple, wholesome and yet dainty dishes which are so gratefully received if served in an attractive manner. There are many women who can prepare palatable dishes for those in health, but practically know nothing about the needs of the sick. It is mainly for the benefit of these that the following suggestions are made:

In the first place, do not ask a sick person what he will have to eat. The very effort of coming to a decision will often destroy his appetite. Next, remember to have the food served on the best and finest ware in the house. Many a good cup of tea has been spoiled for a patient by being handed to him in a common or cracked cup. Never allow a bit of food to remain in the sick room after the meal is finished; it is another sure means of weakening the appetite of a delicate sufferer. If toast is offered see to it that it is evenly browned on both sides, has the crust cut off and that it is crisp and fresh from the fire. A thick piece of toast unevenly browned on the outside and doughy in the center is extremely indigestible.

Always remember that in cooking rice, oatmeal, wheat or any of the other grains, salt boiling water should be used. By this means the kernels remain whole and the flavor is much improved.

Pork in all its forms as well as veal and all fatty substances are especially to be avoided in the diet of an invalid. The best modes of cooking beef are by roasting and broiling. Potatoes that are baked or roasted are much easier of digestion than those that are boiled. Graham bread, cornbread and rice biscuit are all more nourishing than bread made from bolted wheat flour.

A very nourishing and acceptable dish for invalids is a fresh egg which has been broken into boiling water and cooked until the albumen has just "set" while the yolk remains raw. This should be served on a piece of toast and garnished with parsley.

In Lexington, Ky., the best grade of Durham and Alderney cows, with calves, sell at \$50 to \$60 each only.

Providence Independent.
F. S. MOSER, Editor and Proprietor.
THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1877.

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly will please notify us of the same.

THE MIGHTY POWER OF THE SUN.

It is not all surprising that the ancient Persians worshipped the Sun as the Supreme Divinity, when we consider his nearly almighty power; indeed if it were not for the well settled physical law or gravity, which makes that orb the centre of a multitude of ponderous worlds, it might have been problematical if the sun were not incomprehensible spirit and not matter at all. For when we remember that no germ of living thing, animal or vegetable, could develop without either light or heat, which he supplies, the sun verily seems, a creator of all things here below.

The lifting power, or vitality in a growing squash or pumpkin, has been recently described as equal to several tons. This was only power, borrowed from the sun and derived primarily from the Almighty.

The breaking up of winter impresses us anew, with the silent yet irresistible power. Every tree that covers the earth, every deposit of coal lodged in its bosom (being of vegetable origin) have had their source in the sun, which the poet describes as "Eye and soul of this great world." Let us consider the late ice and snow as philosophical facts and deduce the wonderful phenomena under consideration: But a little more than a year ago it was the common complaint that rivers and small streams were failing of water; two or three previous dry winters and summers had robbed the earth of moisture. What has taken place since? The sun (and electrical forces derived from it) has lifted billions and quadrillions of tons of water from the great deep, and whirling them over our vast continent on the wings of the wind, it descends as snow and rain upon the earth.

Wintry winds, caused by the withdrawal of the sun rays, turned this water and snow into ice. While the power of the sun is thus withheld, everything is locked in rigid slumber. Water hardly runs on the surface of the earth for it is being accumulated in quantities to be thrown upon the streams in spring freshets. Now the power that carries off this winter accumulation, is precisely equal to that which lifted it from the ocean during autumn. Then the heated waters of the Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico, carried north in the Gulf Stream, strike the ice of Newfoundland and rise in vapor to descend in rain and snow all over our country. But reflect for a moment of the power it takes to start this mass to the ocean again. To illustrate, take a pound of ice, place it in a vessel, and observe the quantity of boiling fluid it takes to reduce that lump of ice to tepid water. From this data conceive what volcanoes of caloric it must have required to melt up, and carry off the billions of tons of ice and snow, everywhere seen a month ago! Remember that ice, snow and water are heavy substances and nothing but power will lift them. Is it any wonder that the ignorant Heathen worshipped the sun as God?

M. A.

The Ella, Cotter, from Philadelphia for Jacksonville, Florida, with coal, dragged ashore on the lower end of Fort Delaware, in a large field of ice, on Saturday morning.

On Saturday night H. J. Razier, a merchant of Sparta, Georgia, was waylaid while going home from his store. He was struck with a slung shot and robbed of \$100 and a watch. He has since died.

Samuel Smith, a farmer, was waylaid and robbed near Franklin, Indiana, Sunday, by a young man named John Cochran. Smith's skull was broken, and he will probably die. A scouting party is after Cochran.

For the Independent.

EGOTISM.

All humanity is, to some extent, tainted with the vice of egotism. The exceptions to this rule are few and far between. The almighty I occupies the greatest part of each one's private thoughts. We find this to be the case in man, in the most civilized state as well as in the rudest savage. But especially do we find it prevalent in small towns and villages, for the reason that there are fewer persons and each one must fill a wide sphere, in relation to every one else. It displays itself in many ways, and it is our intention to notice a few of these. The first we will consider is the so called gossip or scandal monger. These are persons who delight to spend their time in despoiling others, and always consider themselves far superior to those who they calumniate. This practice is generally carried on by the gentler sex, and when a man does engage in it, he is the more to be despised, for having invaded the acknowledged province of his better halves. Male gossips are the veriest parasites, even striving to ruin their benefactors and friends merely for the sake of pandering their own appetites for gossip. They are, in your presence, always very pleasant and smiling, talking as if they were your best friends, but when you turn your back, beware! Another variety of these self-righteous Pharisees, is the average newspaper correspondent, constantly tattling concerning the affairs of his neighbors, and making invidious remarks concerning them, retailing slander, and laying open family secrets of which he has become possessed, for the mere love of so doing. A third class, and the greatest bore of all is the old soldier, who was in every battle in the last war and lost an arm or some other member of his body in each, at least so he would have you believe. He is constantly telling you of some of his, often imaginary, "hair breadth escapes," until at last you can tell his story as well as he himself. On looking to society we find it also has its representative egotists. The young lady who delights to bring all men to her feet merely to be spurned, and is pleased rather with the quantity of her callers than with their quality is one of these, with whom we often meet.

And so we might proceed to enumerate all the different kinds of egotists who may be found in most every community, but let these suffice. We will only add, that we are glad to be able to say, that this vicinity is one of the few exceptions to this rule? And that there are no (?) persons, to whom any of these descriptions would possibly apply.

Letter from Indiana.

VALPARAISO Feb. 10.

Dear Independent:

The weather here is fine and we hope it may remain so, as we have already had our share of bad and cold weather, perhaps enough to last us another five or six years, as heretofore, colder weather or more snow it is said, was never known in this vicinity.

Sleighing has been fine since Nov. 25th, and indications of the thermometer were from 1 to 25 degrees below zero, the cause, perhaps, being of the high elevation, which is the highest elevation in the State.

Our town is situated at the junction of the P. F. W. & Chicago and Chicago & Lake Huron R.R., 40 miles east of Chicago. It was incorporated as a town in the year 1836, and at the present time contains about 5000 inhabitants. Manufactures are numerous, consisting of cotton and woolen goods, one pin factory, which was established in 1873, and at that time the only pin factory west of New York, and one of but four at that time in the United States.

Here is situated the largest Normal School in the United States, founded in 1873, and its growth has been immense, as statistics will show, the first term closing with 63 students, present enrollment of this term, alone showing names of 1360 students and strange to say there is room for another thousand or more. The College building is a large and commodious one, containing several rooms, each of which will seat 1000 persons. The site of the Institution is beautiful being situated on the east side of the town and on the highest elevation in the state, the campus containing five acres, is beautifully ornamented with trees of every description. Here can be found students of nearly every state in the Union even from the coast states of the Pacific. The school is on a sure road to success and before another year has passed the number of students enrolled will exceed 2000 without a doubt. The school is conducted by the ablest men to be found. H. B. Brown is Principal, and as an educator we feel satisfied to say he cannot be excelled. He employs competent teachers, some of them from the east, but most of them are from Ohio. We recite thirteen hours a day. There are five boarding halls connected with the school, the largest is called east hall as it is situated east of the College building. There are about two hundred students boarding in this hall, and you can imagine the general confusion when the dinner bell rings.

We have quite a novelty here at present in the person of an Arabian Gentleman. He was kidnapped from the city of Mecca, when a child and brought to this country. Some weeks ago while in the city of Chicago he was converted and brought to a realization of his sinful condition through the influence of Moody and Sankey. From Chicago he came to this place where he will remain for some time.

SALFORD.

Ash against Astor.

From the N. Y. World.

An unfortunate chapter in the history of a fortunate family was closed so far as the public is concerned, we hope on Friday, at the General Term by the affirmation of a judgment for \$25,000 damages given by a jury at Poughkeepsie, Justice Barnard presiding, in the case of Josephine Ash by her guardian, against Henry Astor. Mr. Henry Astor, who has been more or less an imbecile from his early youth was sent to reside on an estate in the country under proper guardianship. Josephine Ash was the daughter of a man employed on the estate. Among other eccentricities Mr. Henry Astor had a trick of dressing himself up in a surplice and preaching in the farm house. On one of these occasions Josephine, a small child then, sitting in the room, was moved to laugh at the performance, which so incensed the unhappy man that he ran at the child and before he could be stopped knocked her violently from her seat to the floor. She injured her spine in falling and has grown up a helpless cripple.

Pennsylvania Items.

A married couple are living in New Castle, Lawrence county, whose respective ages are 108 and 105 years.

An order has been given at the Altoona railroad shops for the erection of several new and improved locomotives.

Moving day in Titusville after this year will be the 1st of May instead of the 1st of April. Better weather for the purpose.

Thirty thousand pounds of copper are used in a month in the shops of the Pennsylvania, at Altoona, when all the hands are at work.

The citizens of Lock Haven offer a cash bonus of twenty thousand dollars to any party who will erect iron or steel works in that city to cost not less than sixty thousand dollars.

The largest gas vein ever struck in the oil region has been found on the Gibson farm. The roaring, it is said, resembles Niagara and can be heard distinctly a distance of five miles.

During the late deep snow in Tioga county a man constructed, for the amusement of his children, a snow house thirty feet high and twenty by ten with appropriate furniture. It has several windows, and has a man of snow to represent Dr. Kane; also a polar bear.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mountain City Bank of Pottsville has closed its doors.

Ex-Governor Parker as receiver has taken charge of the office of the Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the assets transferred to the National Capitol will be returned this week.

Weeks' paper mill at Skaneateles, New York was burned at 9 o'clock Friday night. The fire caught in the rag room. The loss is \$15,000.

The engine-drivers on the Boston and Maine Railroad state they will run no more trains until they have orders to do so from Mr. Arthur, the head of their organization.

A notorious character named English stabbed and killed Fred Hatfield in Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y., on Saturday night. No cause is assigned for the deed. The murderer and two companions escaped.

A boiler in Harrison Jones' saw-mill nine miles from Noblesville, Indiana, exploded Saturday morning, instantly killing Pleasant Gilman and James Page and injuring Marion Stewart and Thomas Jackson so badly that they have since died. Three other men were slightly injured.

The exceptions taken to the rulings of the court in trial of John D. Lee, the alleged Mountain Meadow murderer, and to his sentence, were overruled by the Supreme Court of Utah Territory Saturday, and the Second District Court was ordered to fix another day for Lee's execution. It is probable that an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. Gottlieb Vogele, thirty-five years of age, was horribly mangled by the dogs while going to her home near Newport, Ky., Saturday night. She is not expected to live.

Wm. Green, convicted of the murder of his half-brother, Samuel Marshall, was hanged at Pittsburg at noon on Monday.

Deputy Marshal H. H. Hughes was shot and killed on Saturday evening, six miles east of Independence, Mo., by two men named Green and Miller, whom he was attempting to arrest.

FREED'S FODDER CUTTERS
Manufactured and for sale by
JOEL C. FREED,

On the premises of H. B. CASSEL, 1 mile west of Trappe, All kinds of machinery repaired. Farmers in need of cutters would do well to give these machines a trial. They were first invented by Michael Freed. oct29-4m.

J. M. Albertson & Sons, BANKERS, NORRISTOWN, PA.

5 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits subject to check at 10 days notice. A Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits subject to check at 30 days notice. Negotiable paper purchased. Money loaned on bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, Drafts for Sale. Exchange on London, Germany, and other places. Passage tickets by the American line of ocean steamers. Railroad and other Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold, Silver and Government Bonds bought and sold. Safe deposit boxes in burglar-proof vault to rent. nov23-1y

J. M. Albertson & Sons, OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE Star Glass Works, NORRISTOWN, PA.

Manufacture a superior quality of WINDOW GLASS AND SHADES. Warranted not to Stain. nov23-1y

BEATTY'S Parlor Organs

Believing it to be the best Parlor and Orchestral Organ manufactured, we challenge any manufacturer to equal them. The celebrated Golden Tongue Reeds in this organ in conjunction with the perfect Reed Boards produce sweet, pure and powerful tones. Superior cases of new and elegant designs. Ministers, teachers, churches, schools, lodges, etc., should send for price list and catalogue. Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine this instrument. It has improvements found in no other. Correspondence solicited. Best offer ever given. Money refunded upon return of organ and freight charges paid by me (Daniel F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Catalogues warranted for six years. Agents discount given everywhere I have no agent. Agents wanted. Address,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington New Jersey, U. S. A. oct29-15.

JOHN HASHINGER JR. AUCTIONEER,

TRAPPE, P. O., Montgomery county, Pa. All sales which are entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

J. G. FETTEROLF, AUCTIONEER! COLLEGEVILLE P. O.

Montgomery County, Pa. Sales entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. Having had some experience in the business I feel confident that I will be able to give entire satisfaction to my customers.

MARY HESS, CIGAR MANUFACTURER, Near Graters Ford.

Having considerable experience in the cigar manufacturing business, I feel confident that my cigars will meet the various demands of my customers. Give me a trial.



FOR YOUR UMBRELLAS!

SILK AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS of all qualities, all our own make, at the lowest cash prices. SOOTH GINGHAM UMBRELLAS from \$1.25 and upwards, and others in proportion. call Special attention of dealers in umbrellas for I guarantee the quality of my goods. They are bought at wholesale, Bankrupt and Sheriff's sales at a great sacrifice, therefore customers will be well paid to buy their shoes of J. M. Rittenhouse Schwenksville. Orders received from shoe dealers are promptly attended to. Also leather of all kinds. Henslock and oak at the lowest prices. Wax, upper, tip and calf, glove kids, moose and hains and finding in leather. Boot shoes and gaiter uppers of all kinds made to order. Orders can be sent by mail and the uppers returned by mail, as a pair of uppers will only cost 4 to 5 cents postage. J. M. RITTENHOUSE, Schwenksville. oct29-1y

J. ROSE, 53 E. Main Street, sep28-6m.

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS

ESTABLISHED IN 1856. Any first-class sign painter and letterer can learn something to his advantage by addressing the manufacturer,

DANIEL F. BEATTY,

Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A. Wholesale and Retail SHOE AND LEATHER STORE, SCHWENSKVILLE, PA.

Near A. Bromer's clothing manufactory. Shoes and boots can be bought from 10 to 20 per cent. less than can be manufactured. The question arises how can this be. Answer: They are bought at wholesale, Bankrupt and Sheriff's sales at a great sacrifice, therefore customers will be well paid to buy their shoes of J. M. Rittenhouse Schwenksville. Orders received from shoe dealers are promptly attended to. Also leather of all kinds. Henslock and oak at the lowest prices. Wax, upper, tip and calf, glove kids, moose and hains and finding in leather. Boot shoes and gaiter uppers of all kinds made to order. Orders can be sent by mail and the uppers returned by mail, as a pair of uppers will only cost 4 to 5 cents postage. J. M. RITTENHOUSE, Schwenksville. oct29-1y

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 9-1y

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine. March 1-1y

Grater's Ford Hotel!!

H. D. ALDERFER, PROPRIETOR. A choice assortment of Wines and Liquors kept for sale at the hotel. Ample stabling for horses, as well as all other arrangements necessary for the accommodation of men and beasts. Dec14-6m

L. H. INGRAM, THE WELL KNOWN Boot & Shoe Maker,

Of Collegeville is prepared to make all kinds of boots for fall and winter at unusually LOW PRICES. Repairing neatly executed and promptly attended to. oct26-1f

GILMORE & CO., Attorneys at Law, Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., 629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

American and Foreign Patents. Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent Office. Extensions before Congress. Infringement suits in different States, and all litigation pertaining to inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET OF SIXTY PAGES.

United States Courts and Departments. Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty. OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, and many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Employee stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions. ALL OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS wounded, disabled, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension, many now receiving pensions are entitled to an increase. Send stamp and information will be furnished free. Claimants, whose attorneys have been abandoned, will be gratuitously furnished with full information and proper papers on application to us. As we charge no fee unless successful, stamps for return postage should be sent.

United States General Land Office. Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining Pre-emption and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Old Bounty Land Warrants. Wepay cash for them. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Mail Contractors and others. We act as attorneys for such in procuring contracts, making collections, negotiating loans, and attending to all business confided to us. Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

Address GILMORE & CO., P. O. Box 44. Washington, D. C. oct29-15.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1876. I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the responsibility and fidelity of the Law, Patent and Collection House of Gilmore & Co. of this city.

GEO. H. B. WHITE, (Cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank)

CAUTION TO GUNNERS.

The undersigned citizens of Upper Providence and Perkiomen townships do hereby caution gunners and sportsmen from trespassing on others' premises. All offenders, if caught, will be dealt with strictly according to law.

WM. HUNICKER, WM. LAW, MATTHIAS CUSTER, JACOB GARNER, JOHN POLEY.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE At Arcola Mills, (Late Tyson's)

Doe Run Station, Park. R. R. Montgomery County, Pa.

Tip-top Family Flour, RYE FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CHOP CORN, WHEAT BRAN, RYE BRAN, MIDDINGS.

Cake Meal!!

(Of our own grinding.) TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED, in Season. Coal, Posts and Rails, etc., etc. at lowest prices paid for prime Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats. Grist work a specialty. F. W. WETHERILL & Co., Collegeville, P. O., Pa.

American Victory.

THE NEW IMPROVED SELF-THREADED AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY has won the

HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL!

At all the Fairs and Expositions in the country with the above best and cheapest sewing machine the world has yet ever produced. It is simple, light, durable, easy and comparatively noiseless. The American Sewing Machine is left a week or ten days on trial, either sold for cash or on monthly installments, (and is warranted to give entire satisfaction by the Company and their Agents) with all the attachments included, and also all lessons and instructions given free of charge by the agent or their operators.

EASY TERMS!

We give you a year time. The American Sewing Machine is sold on monthly installments by paying a small sum monthly until it is paid off. This is a good way of getting a sewing machine on easy terms. The agent has also all wearing parts and attachments, and offers them always on hand and for sale at his place. No. 640 Chain Street, Norristown, Pa. A. N. AUCHY, Agent. Jan4-1f.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. March 9-1y

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS

ELEGANT STYLES, with Valuable Improvements. New and beautiful Solo Songs. OVER ONE THOUSAND Organists and Musicians endorse these organs and recommend them as STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS in tone, Mechanism and durability. Warranted for six years.

Most Elegant and Latest Improved.

Have been awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUM in competition with others for Simplicity, Durability, Promptness, and PIANO LIKE ACTION.

Pure, sweet, and even balanced tone, orchestral effects, and instantaneous access which may be had to the reeds. Send for Price List. Address

DANIEL F. BEATTY,

Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A. oct29-1y

BEATTY'S PIANO! Best in Use.

Grand Square and Upright. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A. oct29-1y

BEATTY PIANO! GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

This instrument is the most handsome and best Piano ever before manufactured in this country or Europe, having the greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy of tone, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and changes under the most delicate and powerful touch. Space forbids a full description of this magnificent instrument. Agents discount given where I have no agents. Remember you take no risk in purchasing one of these CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS. If after (5) days test trial, it proves unsatisfactory the money you have paid will be refunded upon return of instrument and freight charges paid by me both ways. Pianos warranted for six years. Address,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A. oct29-1y.

Important Notice to the Public!

Having purchased a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS.

I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of Ready Made Clothing, FOR FALL and WINTER WEAR.

Desiring to keep pace with the times, it will be my endeavor to make the prices suitably. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, A SPECIALTY.

Also cloth for ladies for ladies coats constantly on hand, at greatly reduced prices. Come one and all, and examine my stock & goods, I will endeavor to treat you all alike and meet your wants satisfactorily.

J. K. BEAVER, TRAPPE, PA., Sept. 7th.

BEATTY PIANO! GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

Endorsed by the highest musical authorities throughout the world as THE BEST. From D. S. Bodine, STOCKTON, N. J., after receiving a \$500 Beatty Piano, says: "Not only myself and family, but every one who has seen it is satisfied in regard to its superior quality." From B. H. Gormany, Esq., Chambersburg, Pa. "The Beatty Piano is the best I have ever seen, in good order. It has thus far given entire satisfaction." H. Hotzburger, Tryone, Pa., says "The Piano came at hand in good order, and proves satisfactory, both in tone and finish." Agents wanted, male or female. Send for catalogue. Address,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A. oct29-1y.

G. R. KNIGHT, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, FREELAND.

Montgomery County, Pa. OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 8 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. sept27-76-1y

H. W. KRATZ Justice of the Peace, Surveyor, Conveyancer, Real Estate, and Insurance Agent.

Represents good Fire, Storm and Life Insurance Companies. OFFICE DAYS-Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. oct1-1f

Centennial, - 1876. GREAT REDUCTION in PRICES!

A New Stove & Hardware STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to his old customers and the public generally, that he has fitted up a new Stove, Tin and Hardware store, with the intention of resuming said business. He will keep on hand all descriptions of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges, Tin-Ware and Cutlery, of all kinds, and everything necessary to equip a hardware store. A general assortment of housefurnishing goods kept constantly on hand. Everything carried on in all its branches. Thanking the public for their liberal patronage, and in business formally, I again cordially invite all in want of anything in my line to give me a call. A. H. GOTTSCHALK, oct14-1f. Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Pa.

LAMB HOTEL, TRAPPE PA.

J. W. S. GROSS, Proprietor, Choice Wines, Liquors and Segars always on hand. Good accommodations for farmers, travelers, &c. OYSTERS IN SEASON. nov2-1f.

Drs. Royer & Ashenfelter, PRACTISING PHYSICIANS, TRAPPE PA.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M. may4-1f.

J. H. RICHARDS, Bread and Fancy Cake Baker

The above firm manufacture all kinds of CAKES, and CHOICE BREAD. All those desirous of possessing good Bread and Cakes will do well to give him a trial. He also manufactures and sells ICE CREAM! Parties and Pic-Nics supplied at short notice. FREELAND, MONTGOMERY CO. sep28-8mos

H. H. SCHLICHTER, AUCTIONEER

Limerick Square, Montgomery Co. Pa. All sales entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. sept4-6m

A SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky, has recognized Nicholas as governor of Louisiana by issuing a requisition upon him for the return to Kentucky of Maurice A. Schwab, arrested in New Orleans for alleged fraud in the Louisiana oil fields. . . . By a collision between the Mississippi steamers *Charles Morgan* and *Aggie*, two of the latter's passengers were killed and a third seriously injured. . . . Three Cherokees have been appointed provincial governors by the Turkish Porte. . . . Kelly reported to the State Senate that New York City's debt is \$148,107,577.79, and the sinking fund is \$28,179,102.79. . . . The Sioux and Arapahoe scouts who fought for the government during the last Indian campaign have received their pay and been discharged. They were well pleased with their treatment, and have become convinced that loyalty "pays" better than hostility. . . . A ship carrying one hundred immigrants sailed from New York for New South Wales to open a colony under the authority of the Australian government. The colonists consist of mechanics and laborers out of work. . . . John F. Chamberlain, the noted gambler of New York, has gone into bankruptcy with immense liabilities and trifling assets. . . . Henry E. Speir, a New York merchant, died in Jersey City, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple on account of business embarrassments.

James Flood, of New York, who had been separated from his wife for years, kept close watch of her and interfered with her. A German storekeeper. One morning recently, suspecting she was in the German's sleeping apartment, he gained access to the door, which he attempted to force. The woman instinctively knew who the intruder was and putting on a skirt ran out into the street. The husband heard her, and rushed after her by a different passage. The woman ran to the door of a house opposite, frantically screaming "Open the door." As she reached the steps her husband caught up with her and plunged a long, sharp steel instrument into her breast, in the full sight of the neighbors who had been called to their windows by the woman's screams. Mrs. Flood lived but a few hours. The murderer escaped. . . . Marvin's safe establishment in New York was damaged \$20,000 by fire. An explosion of gas in the cellar severely injured five firemen. . . . Minnie and Annie Striley and Nellie Voorhies, aged five, eight and ten years, were drowned at Salem, Mass., by breaking through the ice. . . . A project is on foot to inaugurate a line of coastwise steamers between New York and Brazil. . . . The Tennessee supreme court has decided railroad property to be subject to State, county and municipal taxation. . . . A large building in Trenton, N. J., used as a shelter for rolling stock, was destroyed by fire, with eight deaths and many injuries. . . . The Pennsylvania railway. Loss, \$200,000. . . . Train wreckers threw a train from the track of the Western Maryland road near Canetown, Md., but no one was injured.

The American ship *George F. Mansion* and the British steamship *Amber* collided off the coast of India and the latter vessel being of iron, sunk, carrying down twenty-two of her crew. The *Mansion* had to be put in the dry dock. . . . The steamship *George Washington*, running between New York and St. John, N. B., stopping at Halifax, was crushed in by ice off Mistaken Point, Cape Race, and sunk with all on board. Pieces of the wreck and fourteen bodies were washed ashore. Whether there were two or three survivors is not known. . . . The *Amber* was damaged, but not sunk. The crew, as changes were made at Halifax. The crew numbered twenty-three, most of whom belonged in New York. The vessel carried a full cargo of sundries. Her sister ship, the *George Cromwell*, has not been heard from since she undertook the same voyage on January 28. . . . D. E. Barrett, an attendant employed in the Northampton (Mass.) asylum, was found dead, having been killed by some of the lunatics—it is not known by whom. . . . Midhat Pasha has been dismissed from the grand viziership of Turkey and ordered to leave the country. . . . Thomas B. Agnew, a prominent New York grocer, has been adjudged bankrupt. His liabilities are put at \$884,000, and his assets at \$460,000.

B. S. Hiecock, postmaster at Southampton, Conn., has been arrested for and confessed to robbing the mails. He has held a prominent place in society. . . . Gov. Safford, of Arizona, in a communication to the legislature, criticizes the Indian warfare as carried on by the regular troops, and says it would take twelve years to subdue the savages, judging from the final results of the past year. He proposes to employ bordermen and Indian scouts who can follow the savages into their own quarters and speedily reduce them to submission. Unless such a thing is speedily done the settlers in southeastern Arizona will be obliged to vacate their homes as the Apaches are committing depredations daily. . . . The *Mohelcher* (Eng.) chamber of commerce complains that whereas Manchester formerly exported large amounts of cotton fabrics to the United States, she is now obliged to import her cottons from the latter country. . . . The smallpox is increasing in London, England. One hundred and three cases occurred in one week. . . . The testimony of the general superintendent of the Lake Shore road, eighty persons were lost at the Ashtabula bridge disaster and sixty-nine rescued. . . . Rear Admiral James Adair died in San Francisco of cerebral congestion, aged sixty-eight years. . . . Richard B. Ogden, cashier of the First National bank at Franklin, Ind., is a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000. . . . Four men were buried in an iron mine in Hensingtonville, Pa., by caving earth, and three of them were instantly killed.

The planing mills of Martin E. Murphy in New York City were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000. . . . Of the thirty-two students who were arrested in Russia during the latter part of 1876, for unfavourable remarks bearing upon "Union and Liberty," in the cathedral of Kazan, all but three have been sentenced to penal servitude or transportation. Eleven of them were young women. . . . Ten men were killed by an explosion in the Pass colliery near Bolton, England. . . . Successors to complete the severely damaged cotton crop of the presidency of Bombay, India. . . . The British steamer *Ethel*, bound from Bilbao for Newport, Wales, went ashore on Lundy Island and became a total wreck. . . . Fifteen persons were drowned. The report of the superintendent of the New York City public schools shows there are 157,423 scholars enrolled on the books, and that an average attendance of 102,344 is secured. These are under the tuition of 3,247 teachers. . . . An incendiary fire at Nanuet, N. Y., destroyed five buildings belonging to the Susquehanna Coal Co. . . . The amount taken by the cashier of the Franklin (Ind.) National bank amounts to \$180,000—being the entire capital of the bank. He had been carrying on his irregularities for years, covering them up by false entries in his books.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered against Mr. Belknap, by order of the attorney-general, and with Gen. Grant's approval. . . . All the United States mints are over-crowded with work, and it will take a full year longer to complete the \$50,000,000 of silver money authorized by Congress. . . . An armed mob broke into a jail at Wilkesboro, N. C., and liberated three ill-fated prisoners confined therein. . . . The famous short-story writer, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, died in England. This animal was bought by Lord Bective at New York Mills, in the State of New York, in 1873, for over \$50,000. . . . A grand ball was given at Norfolk, Va., in honor of Alexis and the other officers of the Russian navy. . . . Wm. Cook, of Beverly township, Canada, shot his daughter, aged twenty-four years, and afterward blew his own brains out. . . . Samuel Cantrell, a wealthy New York boot and shoe dealer, committed suicide by shooting, while under an hallucination that he was poverty stricken. . . . August Quack, of Quack & Burger, cotton brokers of New York City, is a runaway defaulter. He induced the confidential clerk of a large house to join in his speculations, and he also fled after becoming a defaulter to the amount of \$4,000. . . . Queen Victoria opened the British parliament in person. In her speech she expressed hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question. . . . Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes died in Washington, aged seventy-six, after fifty years' active service. He was the first of the American navy to be killed in action. . . . He captured Mason and Slidell during the late war. . . . Leggo & Bros., lithographic establishment in New York City was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000. . . . The Tennessee State Senate concurred in the House resolution directing the controller and the comptroller to make the payment of interest on the State bonded debt.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States, and was referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

The Senate after some discussion passed a bill reported by the committee on finance relating to public accounts, which provides that all claims against the United States which the accounting officers of the treasury, or the heads of departments, or bureaus, are authorized to examine and decide, shall be barred unless presented within six years from the time the same accrued.

The credentials of Henry G. Davis, re-elected United States senator from West Virginia six years from March 4, 1877, and of Alvin Saunders, elected United States senator from Nebraska for six years from March 4, 1877, to succeed Mr. Hitchcock, were presented.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend section eight of the Post-office Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1877, in regard to the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class, so as to fix their compensation upon the basis of salary, instead of stamps sold.

Petitions were presented in form of a bill granting arrears of pensions; in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the several States from disfranchising the colored race; and in favor of the re-organization of the second circuit, embracing the States of Vermont, Connecticut and New York.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, reported adversely on the House bill to provide for the payment of James B. Eads for the construction of jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. It was placed on the calendar with the adverse report. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury \$500,000 to said Eads, whenever the secretary of war shall determine that that amount is due Eads by the terms of his contract, etc.

Mr. Wallace (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, in discussing the bill for a sinking fund for the Pacific railroad, proposed to reimburse the United States government, said bonds were issued to the companies named in the bill of the Judiciary committee, amounting to about \$64,000,000. The government had paid interest on them to the amount of about \$34,000,000. Of this had been repaid to the government \$17,000,000, leaving the amount actually advanced to date about \$17,000,000. We pay for them annually about \$3,800,000 in interest. The bill of the Judiciary committee proposes to reimburse us annually about \$3,500,000, and even if it should be adopted we fall behind annually over \$300,000, and apply nothing toward the past, while the bill of the Railroad committee provides for reimbursing but \$1,700,000, and the government advances annually \$2,100,000 more than it will receive if that should be adopted.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, called up the bill appropriating \$350,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for printing during the current fiscal year.

Mr. Anthony (Rep.), of Rhode Island, said people were constantly applying to the committee on printing for situations in the government office. The printers in that office controlled the typographical association in Washington, but he had been informed that the government printers allowed those in private offices to work for less amount than that paid in the government office.

After further discussion the Senate refused to concur in the amendment—yeas, 20; nays, 28.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, submitted a bill providing that the whole or part of passengers of Asiatic birth or descent received on board the steamers of the Pacific mail company, to be loaded at any place in America, shall at no time exceed one passenger for every fifteen registered tons, and on any violation of this provision, payment from this appropriation shall cease. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate considered the Indian appropriation bill, and various amendments reported by the committee on appropriations were agreed to. The bill, having been considered in committee, was reported by the committee on Indian Affairs, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, introduced a bill repealing all taxes on bank capital. Ref. Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to amend the Legislative Appropriation bill by striking out the first section of the paragraph which fixes the compensation of senators at \$4,500. The amendment was agreed to—133 to 31. After an argument a like amendment was made in the items for salaries of members of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President on the financial question, which was referred to the committee on ways and means. It recommends that no earlier date shall be fixed than that now provided for by law for the resumption of specie payments, but that Congress shall pass a bill authorizing the issue of four per cent. bonds, to run forty years before maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes, the whole amount of said bonds not to exceed \$150,000,000.

Mr. Blaine (Dem.), of New York, presented a memorial of many eminent citizens of Brooklyn asking for an appropriation for a monument over the remains of the victims of British cruelty on board the prison ships in New York harbor during the Revolutionary war.

The amendment to the legislative Finance bill fixing the salary of senators at \$5,000, was agreed to, as was like amendments in regard to the salary of members of the House. The amendments increasing the compensation of the President to \$50,000 was defeated—yeas, 118, nays, 126. The Appropriation bill was then passed.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Eden of Illinois in the chair, took up the deficiency appropriation bill, Mr. Waldron (Rep.), of Michigan, said that the bill appropriated \$1,417,000. The largest sum appropriated was one of \$500,000 for a deficiency in the navy department, and one of \$217,000 appropriated for pensions to soldiers who have lost a limb.

Mr. Vance (Dem.), of Ohio, chairman of the committee on printing, offered an amendment to the Printing bill providing that after the close of the present Congress no greater price shall be paid for labor by the government printer than is paid in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He explained that he had, in conjunction with the chairman of the committee on printing of the Senate, addressed a letter to the public printer in August last, advising him to adopt some such rule in the management of the printing office. If that advice had been followed, there would not now have been a dollar's deficiency in that department of the government.

Mr. Conger (Rep.), of Michigan, thought that the proposition was impracticable, and that it aimed a blow at the most faithful laborers of the government.

The amendment was adopted by yeas, 118; nays, 105, and the bill appropriating \$350,000 for deficiency in the printing appropriation was passed.

Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine, rose to a privileged question and read a letter which had been addressed to him from J. Madison Wells and Thomas G. Anderson, stating that they were confined in a damp, dark dungeon in the cellar of the Capitol; that, by order of the Speaker, they had been transferred to a much better room, and that they had been brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed. Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed. Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell, which he had brought back to the cells by order of the sergeant-at-arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them (Governor Wells) was now on his sick-bed.

Mr. Humphreys is one of the Republican electors, and the question raised as to the eligibility is that he was, at the date of his election a United States shipping commissioner, which is alleged to be such an office of trust and profit as to disqualify him from acting as elector, but which he says is not.

The committee by their decision have before them in the Florida case three sets of papers to consider, namely: First the certificate of the Hayes electors; Second, that of the Tilden electors, and third, the paper containing the record of the circuit court of Florida on the *quo warranto* and the subsequent action of the legislature of that State.

The arguments on the question of eligibility on the Democratic side were made by Judge Hoadley, of Ohio, Judge Ashbel Green, of New Jersey, and Richard T. Merrick, of Washington. Judge Hoadley insisted that the question of Humphreys' eligibility turns upon the acceptance of his resignation by Judge Woods of the United States circuit court for the district of Florida. Humphreys asserts that he resigned on the fifth of October, and that Judge Woods accepted his resignation, and designated the collector of the port of Pensacola as the proper person to fulfill the duties of the office until his successor should be appointed. At the time Humphreys resigned, Judge Woods, the latter was in Newark, Ohio, and from that point wrote to Humphreys, acknowledging the receipt of his resignation, and transmitting to him his acceptance of the same.

The point made by Democratic counsel is that the appointment of shipping commissioner is made by the circuit court; that Judge Woods is not the circuit court; that the court is not held in Newark, Ohio; that the matter of resignation and the acceptance thereof has never been spread upon the record of the court, and that the successor of Humphreys has never been appointed by the court. The other counsel on the same side discussed generally the value as evidence of the three different certificates made by the Republican and Democratic electors, and dwelt at some length upon the decision of the supreme court of the State on a mandamus case brought by Drew against Stearns, and also the *quo warranto* proceedings instituted by the Democratic electors.

Judge Shellabarger and Mr. Everts followed for the Republicans, and Mr. Merrick closed for the Democrats. Judge Shellabarger observed that the electors exercised an act of government which necessarily terminated on the day when they cast their votes. Mr. Everts discussed the eligibility question and the question of validity in the Tilden returns.

A JOKE ON THE GRASSHOPPERS.—A Western paper reports the following: Accounts from many sections of Iowa, which have been more or less infested by grasshoppers for the last four years, show that myriads of eggs, which had been deposited in the ground during the last season, are now hatching out, and if the mild weather continues a few days longer it is considered certain that the country will be entirely rid of these pests, either by freezing or starvation.

The Gospel of Merit.

Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "why" and "wherefore" before accepting the testimony of others. This article, therefore, among the few preparations that have stood the test, those manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been foremost.

The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of catarrh and ineffectual consumption. The Discovery has no equal in curing coughs, colds, croup, and nervous affections. It allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets readily overcomes torpid liver and constipation, while the Favorite Catarrh Remedy is the best of all the field of catarrh remedies in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "know thyself" procure a copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 1,000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price, \$1.50, per copy. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

[From J. H. Jackson, Esq., of Croton, N. Y.] "I admit you have done me a great service, with a difficulty of the lungs and stomach, spitting of blood, etc., accompanied by great nervousness, and was thought by all to be in a dangerous condition. She was under the care of a skillful physician for more than a year, and every remedy was used, but she received no permanent relief until WISTAR'S BALSAM was used, a few bottles of which restored her to her usual health. I would add that this balsam has been used by other members of my family, and I can truly say that I know of no other cough or cold remedy in which I have so much confidence. I would recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY to all in need of a safe and reliable cure for coughs, colds or other diseases of the throat and lungs."

50 cts. and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Our readers who may visit New York on business or pleasure will find the Tremont Hotel, 107 Broadway, a very desirable place. It is centrally located, and centrally located, conducted on the European plan; good rooms for 50 cts. and \$1 per day. A first-class restaurant, with very reduced prices. The proprietors and clerks are attentive and obliging, and any one going to this section will do well to give them a call.

Is there one reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Hephnestine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth. Price, one dollar a bottle.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh is a local and constitutional remedy, and it is prepared by distillation. Not a particle of woody matter or caustic chemical enters its composition. It thus differs from other remedies.

Nothing Like It! It Stands Alone!

Such is the verdict of the medical world and the public on *Dr. Hovey's Howland and Tor*. Coughs, colds, influenza, all irritations of the organs of speech and respiration vanish under its influence, like fogs before the sun-light. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. Our doctor, however, says a little opium, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.

Conundrum for St. Valentine's day: Was ST. VALENTINE A VARNISH MAKER?

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE EXTERNAL REMEDY EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP cures with wondrous rapidity all Local Diseases and Irritation of the Skin, remedies and prevents Rheumatism and Gout, removes Dandruff, Prevents the Hair from Falling out and Turning Gray, and is the best possible protection against diseases communicated by contact.

COMPLEXIONAL DEFECTS ARE PERMANENTLY REMOVED by its use, and it exerts a most beautifying influence upon the face, neck, arms, and, indeed, upon the entire cuticle, which it endows with REMARKABLE FIRMITY, FAIRNESS and SOFTNESS.

THIS INEXPENSIVE and CONVENIENT SPECIFIC REMEDY UNNECESSARY THE OUTLAY ATTENDING Sulphur Baths.

It thoroughly disinfects contaminated clothing and linen.

PHYSICIANS ADVISE ITS USE.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CASE, PER BOX (3 CASES,) 60c. and \$1.20.

N.B. By purchasing the large cases at 50 cents you get triple the quantity.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

G. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 South St. N.Y.



NEW WILCOX & GIBBS AUTOMATIC.

Latest invention, and producing most marvellous results. Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE. Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c. Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., (Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

REPUBLICANS! DEMOCRATS! GREENBACKERS! All who wish an able, new and fair-minded paper, representing the best phases of Southern Republicanism, could read the

LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL, the leading and representative Republican journal of the South.

Daily Commercial, \$10 per year, 85 cents per month. Try one month.

Weekly Commercial, neatly arranged, clearly printed, carefully edited—a capital family newspaper; \$2 per year, \$4 for six months. In Clubs sent, post paid, one copy of either edition sent free, post-paid, to any address.

An agent wanted in every neighborhood, to whom we pay 20 cent. cash commission, or a handsome and valuable premium. Send for Special Circular to Agents.

Best Advertising Medium in the South. Rates, and quantity and quality of circulation considered. Rate card and copies of paper free.

Address: H. L. FRIED, Manager COMMERCIAL, Louisville, Ky.

Music Books!

Each Book may be safely received as among the very best.

THE SALUTATION. (\$1.35; 40c. per doz.) First-class Church Music Book. By L. O. EMMERSON.

THE ENCORE. (75 cts.; \$7.50 per doz.) First-class Singing-school Book. By L. O. EMMERSON.

WORLD OF SONG. (\$2.50; 40c. per doz.) Unrivaled Collection of Songs.

GEMS OF THE DANCE. (\$2.50; 40c. per doz.) The Most Brilliant Piano Music.

PERKINS' Anthem Book. (\$1.50; 40c. per doz.) An easy Anthem for each Sunday in the Year.

Perkins' Glee and Chorus Book. Superb Collection. (\$1.25; 85c. per doz.)

Male Voice Glee Book. (\$1) PERKINS. Brief, New, Spirited Glees in abundance.

Emerson's Chorus Book. (\$1.25; 85c. per doz.) The Best Sacred and Secular Choruses.

Either Book mailed, post-free, for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

J. E. DITSON & CO., Successors to LEE & WALKER, Phila.

AMERICAN Newspaper Reporter

—AND—

PRINTERS' GAZETTE.

Published Weekly.

Has a large subscription list among printers. Contains weekly reports of the establishment of new newspapers, suspensions, consolidations, enlargements, and improvements. Is relied upon by advertising agents and all others whose business interests require them to keep informed upon newspaper changes. Advertisers who wish to make proposals to publishers offering some book or other articles in exchange for advertising will do well to make a trial of its advertising columns. Those wishing to embark in journalism, either by the purchase of an established paper, or the selection of a location, will come in direct communication, through the Reporter, with retiring publishers or communities eager to have a home paper in their midst. Publishers retiring from active business, and no medium equal to the Reporter in assisting them to find a purchaser for their offices and printing material. Every printer looks to it for advertisements of "Bargains" and not a copy is sent out that does not contain something choice in that line.

\$555 \$77 A Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and Sample FREE. FLETON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 sent free. Address A. COLEMAN, 111 Nassau St., N.Y.

\$25 A DAY to Agents. Samples worth \$25 sent free. L. FLETCHER, 111